



Title: Urinary tract infections in pregnancy, Kosar Hospital.

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Abstracts

Introduction: The more common bacterial infectious diseases in pregnant women are urinary tract infections (UTIs). It is important and should be remembered, during the pregnancy; more frequent involved subjects were free from any symptom or signs. One of the main risk factors for development of urinary tract infections was asymptomatic bacteriuria during pregnancy. Maternal urinary tract infections have serious complications for both mother and her fetus. The present study was undertaken to study of urinary tract infections in pregnancy, its causative agents and their sensitivity pattern, in the Kosar Hospital.

Methods and materials: This was a cross-sectional study conducted among the pregnant mothers referred to the Kosar Hospital during August 2007 and April 2013. The data from these participants were obtained by a check list and laboratory specimens. Midstream clean catch urine samples, were collected and cultured on BA and MAC. Antibigram was done. Both descriptive and statistical analysis methods were applied.

Results: The 260 pregnant mothers evaluated in this study. Age range of subjects in this study was 16-41 years. The most frequent presentations were flank pain and fever. The commonest organism causing symptom was *Escherichia coli*. Other



isolated bacteria were as following: *Entrobacter* and *Kelebsiella* spp. The sensitivity pattern of the isolated organisms revealed that all were sensitive to ceftazidine, ciprofloxacin and cefotaxim at very high percentage. The isolated organisms showed higher resistance to co-trimoxazole, tetracycline, nalidixic acid and amoxicillin. The patients followed and there were not further complications or any side effects.

Conclusion: Maternal urinary tract infections have variable adverse consequences for mother and fetus including: bacteriemia, sepsis, perirenal abscess formation, renal damage, high fetal mortality rate, premature delivery and complications of it in premature newborn. Early detection of urinary tract infections and accurate treatment are highly mandatory. Also direct observation of pregnant subject for screening of bacteriuria should be considered as an essential part of antenatal care.

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